MEDICAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FINDINGS AND DECISION

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION	
Type of Requestor: (X) HCP () IE () IC	Response Timely Filed? (X) Yes () No
Requestor UTMB @ Galveston P.O. Box 4786-730 Houston, TX 77210-4786	MDR Tracking No.: M4-04-0492-01
	TWCC No.:
	Injured Employee's Name:
Respondent	Date of Injury:
Texas Mutual Insurance Co. Rep. Box # 54	Employer's Name: T&L Lease Service Inc.
	Insurance Carrier's No.: 99D-33101101

PART II: SUMMARY OF DISPUTE AND FINDINGS

Dates of Service CPT Code(s) or Description	CPT Code(s) or Description	Amount in Dispute	Amount Due	
From	To	CIT Couc(s) of Description	ranount in Dispute	Amount Duc
1-13-03	2-28-03	Inpatient Hospitalization	\$420,382.19	\$82,056.34

PART III: REQUESTOR'S POSITION SUMMARY

Pt. sustained 85% TBSA burns which ultimately resulted in death. UTMB believes the payment received by carrier is insufficient to cover the costs incurred for an injury of this magnitude. Please note – Carrier original payment of \$451,431.03 ck# 08826206 was canceled & new pmt was issued. This is not consistent with payment on other cases the same or similar and Dx and cost.

PART IV: RESPONDENT'S POSITION SUMMARY

The Medicare payment in 2003 to UTMB is lower than TMI's, thus TMI's payment is more than fair and reasonable.

PART V: MEDICAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION REVIEW SUMMARY, METHODOLOGY, AND/OR EXPLANATION

This dispute relates to inpatient services provided in a hospital setting with reimbursement subject to the provisions of Rule 134.401 (Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline). In this particular admission, the principle diagnosis code was 945.39, 948.42, 941.39, 942.29, 943.23 and 308.3, related to trauma care for 3rd degree burns sustained on 85% of body. Pursuant to Rule 134.401(c)(5), the reimbursement for the entire admission shall be paid at a fair and reasonable rate.

Determining the "fair and reasonable" reimbursement can be difficult. In this case, it appears that neither the requestor nor the respondent have persuasively shown that their position represents the appropriate amount. Therefore, an alternate approach is needed to determine the reimbursement amount.

Based on the data contained in the Commission's medical billing database for dates of service in 2003, trauma admissions were reimbursed, on average, at 51.8% of the total charges (total payments divided by total charges). Applying this same formula to this specific case appears to be a sound method to determine the appropriate fair and reasonable reimbursement.

Accordingly, the health care provider is entitled to a total reimbursement amount of \$363,594.99. This was calculated by multiplying the total changes of \$701,920.84 multiplied by 51.8%.

Since the carrier has previously paid \$281,538.65, the health care provider is entitled to additional reimbursement in the amount of \$82,056.34.

Based on the facts of this situation, the parties' positions, and the application of the provisions of Rule 134.401(c), we find that the health